



#### System Fundamentals

**Enterprise Architecture** 

#### Case Study – Marriott International





Marriott International experienced a breach in mid-September 2018, which affected millions of guests.



Who can recollect what had happened?



#### Case Study – Marriott International





Investigators began scouring the system for clues and discovered a Remote Access Trojan (RAT) along with MimiKatz, a tool for sniffing out username/password combos in system memory.



- The credit card number aspects are particularly worrying and were made possible by yet another security failing on Marriott's part: while the credit card numbers were stored in encrypted form, the encryption keys were stored on the same server, and were also apparently scooped up in the breach.
- As for the passport numbers, while some were encrypted, the majority were simply saved in the clear.





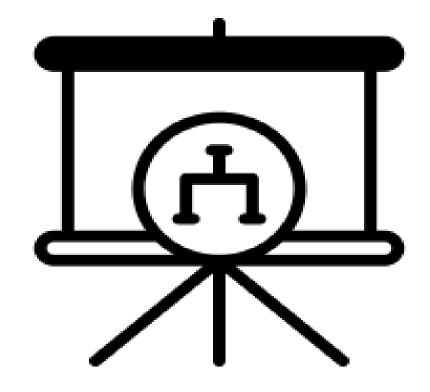
#### Case Study – Marriott International





In late 2018, the Marriott hotel chain announced that one of its reservation systems had been compromised, with hundreds of millions of customer records, including credit card and passport numbers, being exfiltrated by the attackers

How do you think this would have happened?

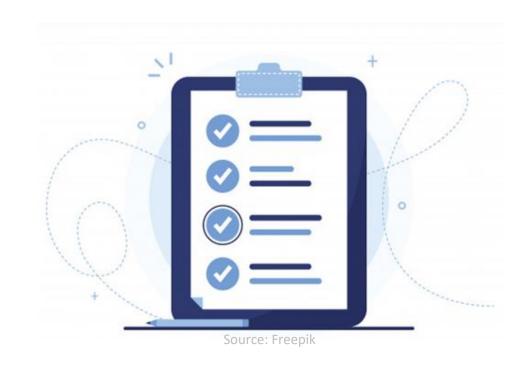






#### In today's session, you will learn about:

- Digital Data and its types
- Information and Information System
- Data Centres, its Characteristics and Processes
- Evolution of Platforms
- Data Centre Infrastructure





#### What is Data?





It is a collection of facts, typically collected for the purpose of analysis or reference





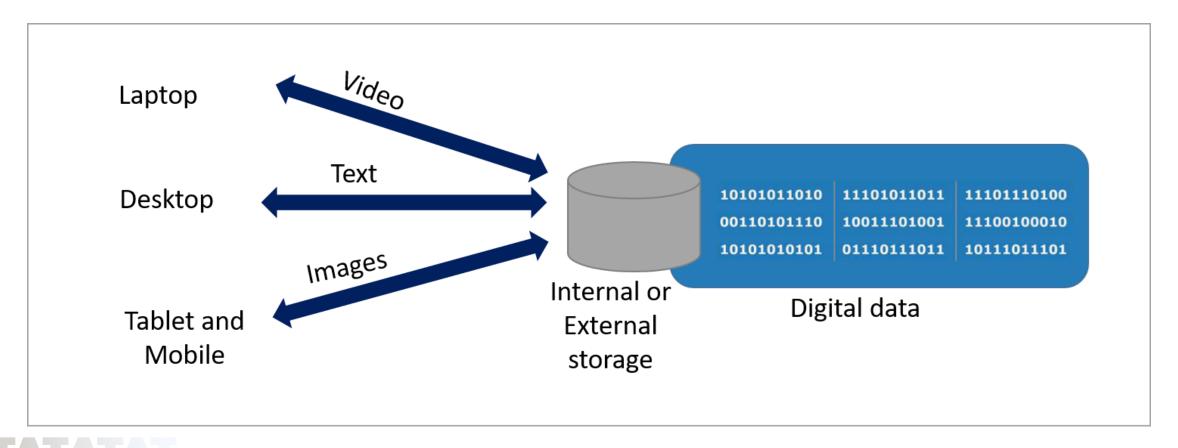




#### Digital Data



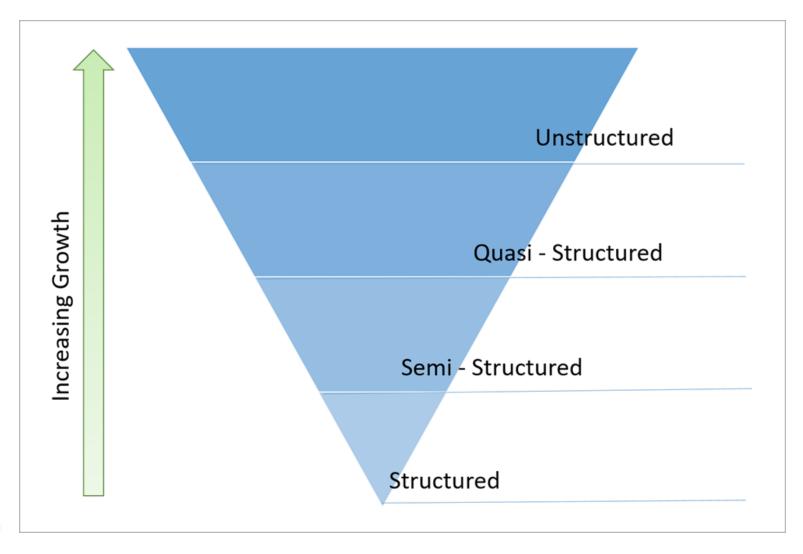
- Digital data is a collection of facts that is transmitted and stored in electronic form, and processed through software
- It is stored as strings of binary values (0s and 1s) on a storage medium



#### Types of Digital Data



Digital data can be divided into:







# Is Data and Information the same?

#### What is Information?



Processed and organized data is called information

Information creates knowledge and enables decision-making

 Processing and analysing data is vital to any organization as it enables organizations to derive value from data, and create intelligence to enable decision-making and organizational effectiveness



Source: Pixabay

#### **Information System**





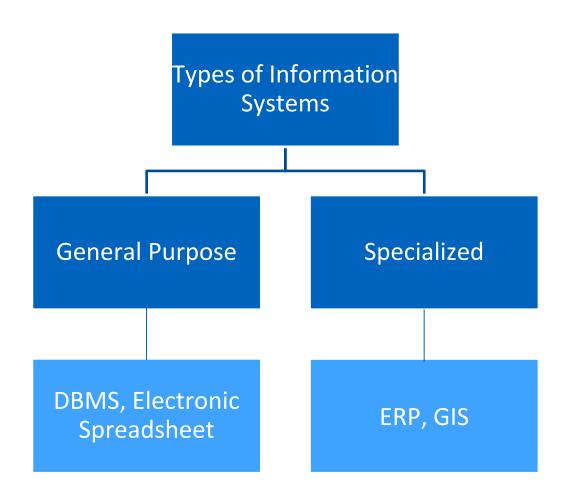
- The software that helps organize and analyze data
- The purpose of an information system is to turn raw data into useful information that can be used for decision making in an organization.

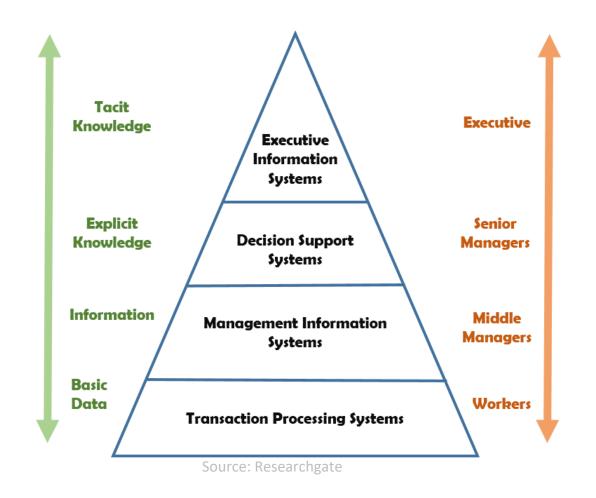


Source: Pixabay

#### **Types of Information Systems**









#### **Components of Information System**





Components	Description
Hardware	Computer-based information systems use computer hardware, such as processors, monitors, keyboard and printers.
Software	These are the programs used to organize, process and analyze data.
Databases	Information systems work with data, organized into tables and files.
Network	Different elements need to be connected to each other, especially if many different people in an organization use the same information system.
Procedures	These describe how specific data are processed and analyzed in order to get the answers for which the information system is designed.



# Name of the Activity Fastest Finger First

#### **Instructions**

Mode: In-session

Duration: 5 minutes

Materials Required: **None** 





#### Activity – Fastest Finger First



- 1. Hardware
- 2. Software
- 3. Databases
- 4. Network
- 5. Procedures

- a. Different elements need to be connected with each other
- o. This includes processors, monitors, keyboard and printers
- These describe how specific data are processed and analyzed
- d. Information systems work with data, organized into tables and files
- e. These are the programs used to organize, process and analyze data

1- b 2- e 3- d 4-a 5- c



#### Management Information System



- A computer system consisting of hardware and software that serves as the backbone of an organization's operations
- The MIS collects the data, stores it, and makes it accessible to managers who want to analyze the data by running reports.

- An organization needs an MIS because:
  - Aids decision making
  - Facilitates communication
  - Keeps record





### Name of the Activity Correct or Incorrect

#### **Instructions**

Mode: In-session

Duration: 5 minutes

Materials Required: **None** 





#### Knowledge Check – Correct or Incorrect



- Data can exist in a variety of forms such as facts stored in a person's mind, photographs and drawings, alphanumeric text and images in a book
- Digital Data is stored as strings of binary values (1s and 2s) on a storage medium that is either internal or external
- Data and Information are the same and can be used interchangeably
- Enterprise resource planning (ERP) is an example of general information system
- Procedures describe how specific data are processed and analyzed in order to get the answers for which the information system is designed
- The purpose of an MIS is improved decision-making, by providing up-to-date, accurate data











#### What is a Data Centre?





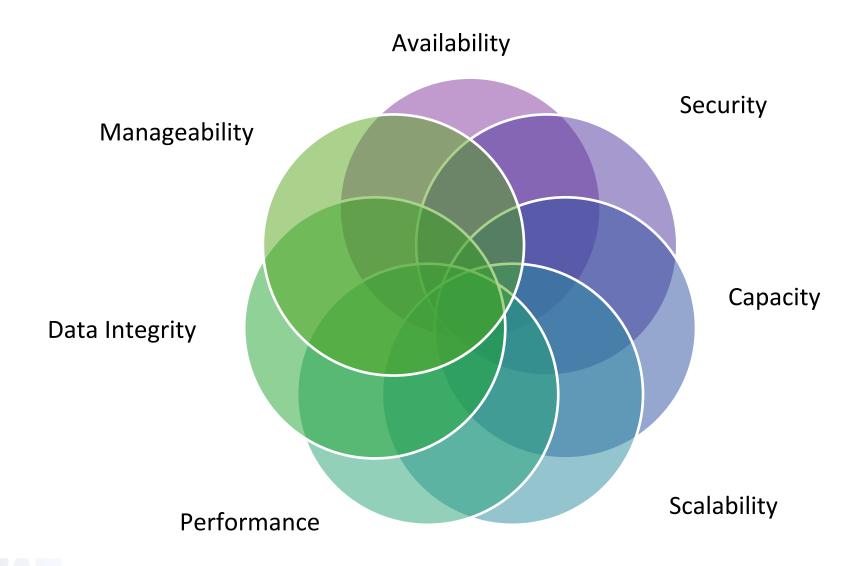


**Data Centre** typically consists of: Support **Facility** IT Equipment Infrastructure

Source: Pixabay







#### **Key Data Centre Management Process**





Management Process	Description
Monitoring	Continuously gathering information on data centre resources
Reporting	Presenting the details on resource performance, capacity and utilization
Provisioning	Configuring and allocating resources to meet the capacity, availability, performance and security requirements
Planning	Estimating the amount of resources required to support business operations
Maintenance	Ensuring the proper functioning of resources and resolving incidents





## Name of the Activity Behind the Door Number

#### **Instructions**

Mode: In-session

Duration: 5 minutes

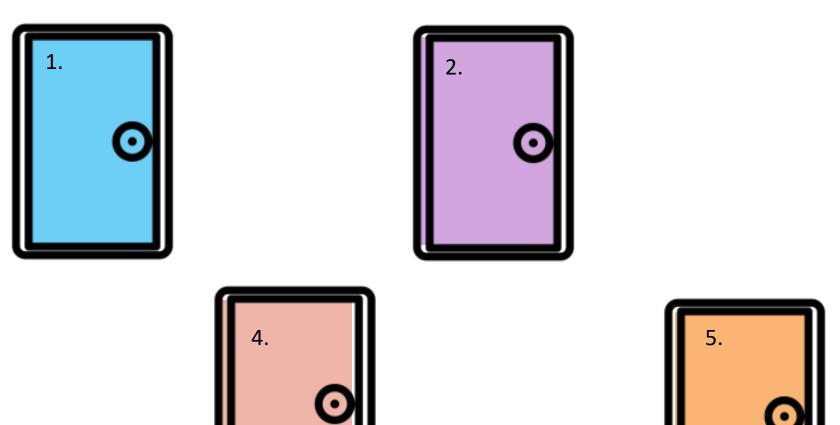
Materials Required: None

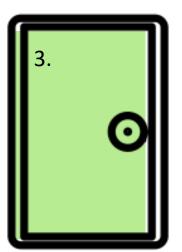


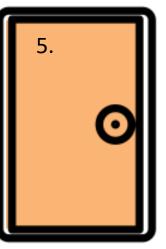


#### Activity – Behind the Door Number











TATA TRUSTS



# Name of the Activity List the characteristics of a Datacentre

#### **Instructions**

Mode: In-session

Duration: 5 minutes

Materials Required: None

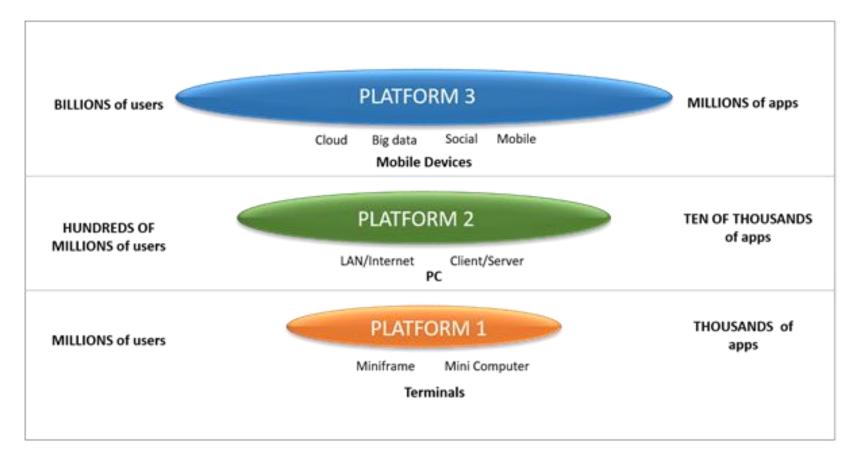




#### **Evolution of Computing Platforms**



• The term "platform" refers to hardware and software that are associated with a particular computing architecture deployed in a data centre.







# Name of the Activity Categorize into the Platforms

#### **Instructions**

Mode: In-session

Duration: 5 minutes

Materials Required: **None** 





#### Activity – Categorize into the Platforms

1. Cloud

4. LAN

7. Client Server

Source: Pixabay

2. Miniframes

5. Social Technologies

3. Big Data

6. Minicomputers

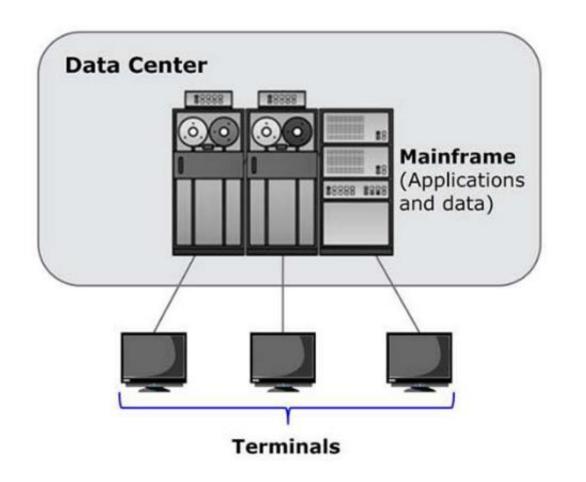


#### First Platform



The First Platform is based on mainframes

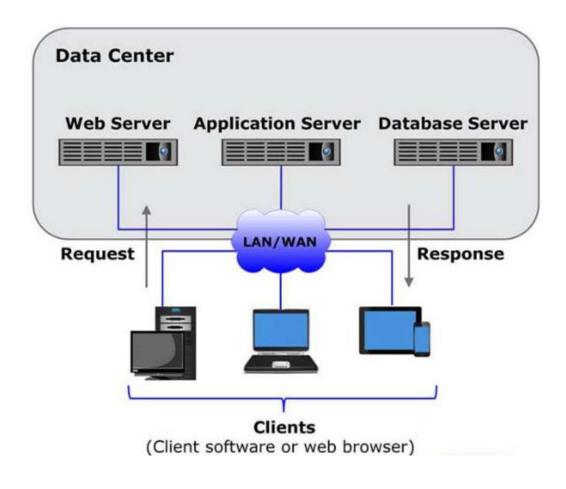
Mainframes are compute systems with very large processing power, memory, and storage capacity and are primarily used for centrally hosting mission-critical applications and databases in an organization's data centre





#### Second Platform



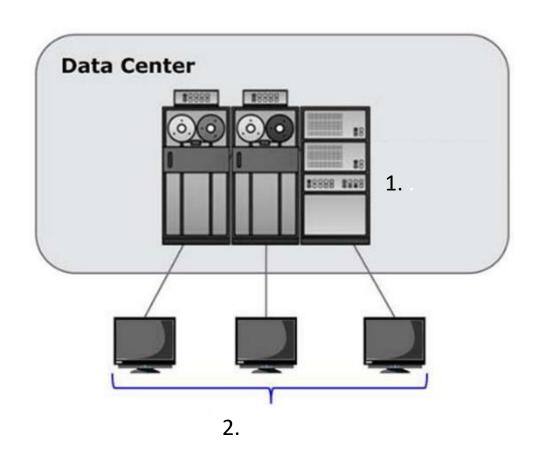


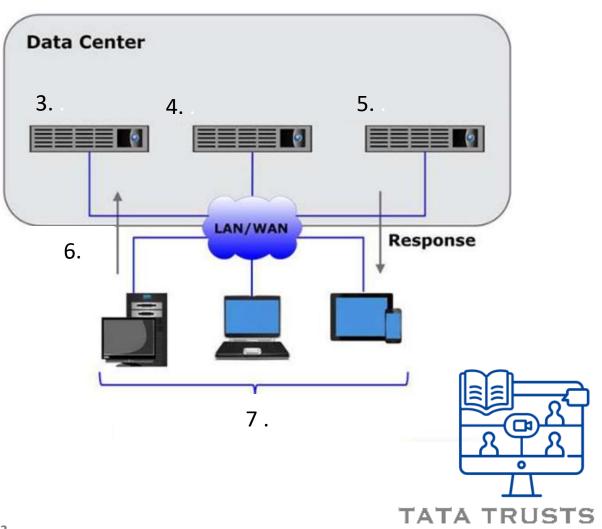
The client-server model uses a distributed application architecture, in which a compute system called "server" runs a program that provides services over a network to other programs running on various end- point devices called "clients"

 Both the clients and the servers may have distinct processing tasks that they routinely perform

#### Activity – Label the Images











The third platform is built on a foundation of:

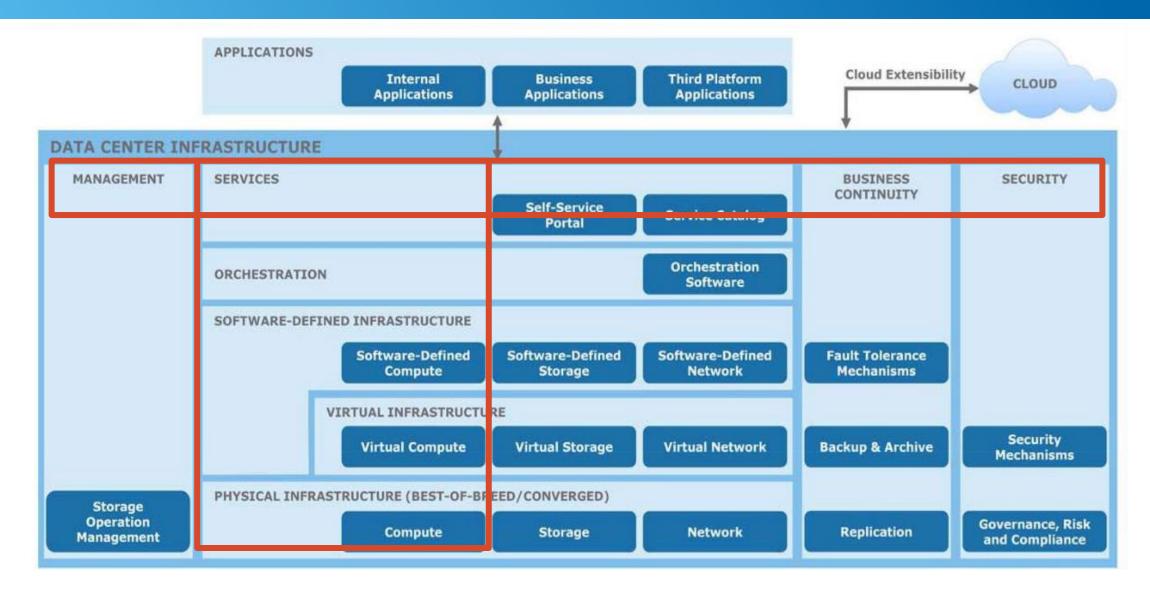


- Third platform technologies are an enhancement of second platform technologies rather than a substitution
- A key aspect of third platform is that it is a convergence of cloud, Big Data, mobile, and social technologies and not just each technology taken in isolation

#### Data Centre Infrastructure







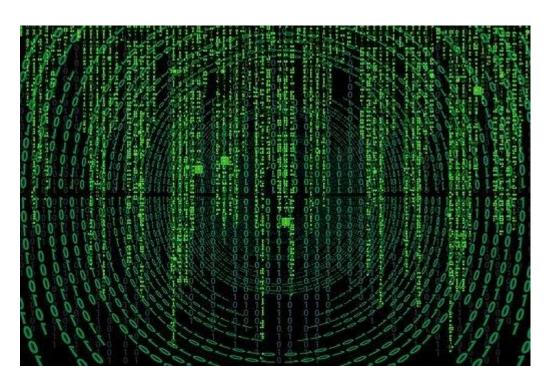


#### Summary



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Source: Pixabay



